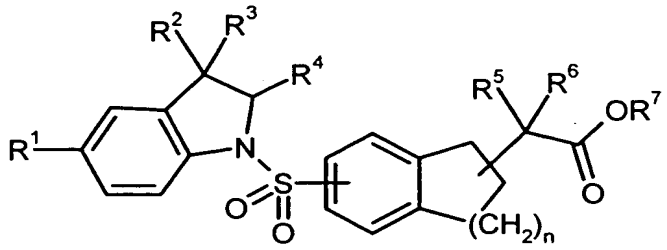
Patent Claims –

1. Compounds of the general formula (I)



(I),

in which

R^1 represents phenyl or represents 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, which radicals may for their part each be mono- to trisubstituted by identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, cyano, nitro, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl (which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl), (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C_1-C_6)-alkylsulphonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkanoyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, amino, (C_1-C_6)-acylamino, mono- and di-(C_1-C_6)-alkylamino,

R^2 and R^3 are identical or different and independently of one another represent hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl or together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a 3- to 7-membered spiro-linked cycloalkyl ring,

R^4 represents hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^5 and R^6 are identical or different and independently of one another represent hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^7 represents hydrogen or also represents a hydrolyzable group which can be degraded to the corresponding carboxylic acid,

and

n represents the number 1 or 2,

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

2. Compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claim 1 in which

R^1 represents phenyl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, cyano, (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, methylsulphonyl, acetyl, propionyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxycarbonyl, amino, acetylamino, mono- and di-(C_1-C_4)-alkylamino,

R^2 and R^3 are identical or different and independently of one another represent hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl or together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a 5- or 6-membered, spiro-linked cycloalkyl ring,

R^4 represents hydrogen or methyl,

R^5 and R^6 are identical or different and independently of one another represent hydrogen or methyl,

R^7 represents hydrogen,

and

n represents the number 1 or 2.

3. Compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claim 1, in which

R^1 represents phenyl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, methyl, trifluoromethyl and trifluoromethoxy,

R^2 represents methyl,

R^3 represents methyl,

or

R^2 and R^3 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a spiro-linked cyclopentane or cyclohexane ring,

R^4 represents hydrogen or methyl,

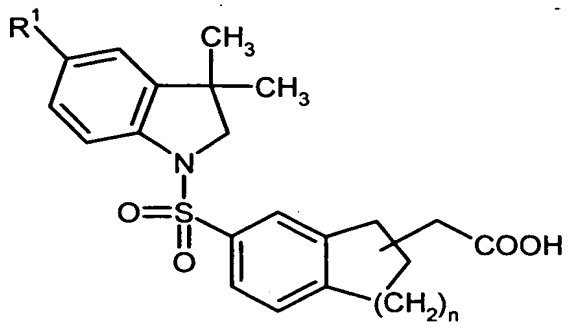
R^5 and R^6 each represent hydrogen,

R^7 represents hydrogen,

and

n represents the number 1 or 2.

4. Compounds of the formula (I-A)



(I-A),

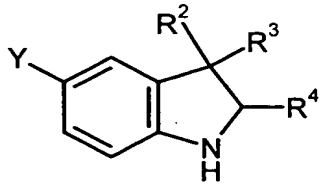
in which

R^1 represents phenyl which is substituted by fluorine, chlorine or trifluoromethyl,

and

n represents the number 1 or 2.

5. Process for preparing the compounds of the general formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that compounds of the formula (II)

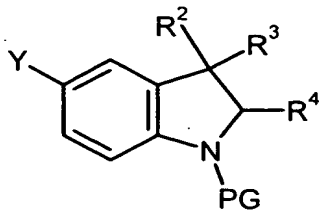


(II),

in which R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each as defined in Claim 1 and

Y represents chlorine or bromine,

are initially converted by methods known from the literature into compounds of the formula (III)

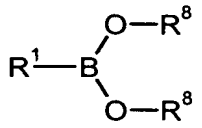


(III),

in which Y, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each as defined in Claim 1 and

PG represents a suitable amino protective group, preferably 4-nitrophenylsulphonyl,

these compounds are then reacted in a coupling reaction with a compound of the formula (IV)

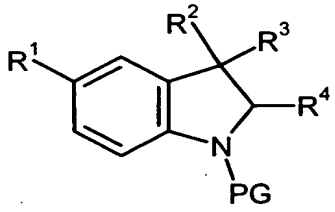


(IV),

in which R^1 is as defined in Claim 1 and

R^8 represents hydrogen or methyl or both radicals together form a CH_2CH_2- or $C(CH_3)_2$-$C(CH_3)_2$- bridge,

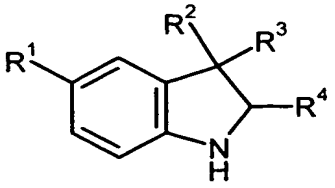
in an inert solvent in the presence of a suitable palladium catalyst and a base, to give compounds of the formula (V)



(V),

in which PG, R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each as defined in Claim 1,

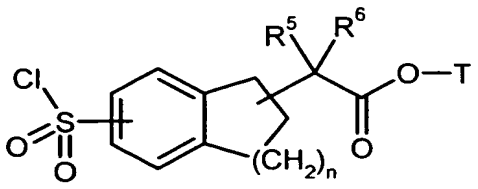
the protective group PG is then removed using methods known from the literature, to give compounds of the formula (VI)



(VI),

in which R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each as defined in Claim 1,

the compounds are then, using a compound of the formula (VII)

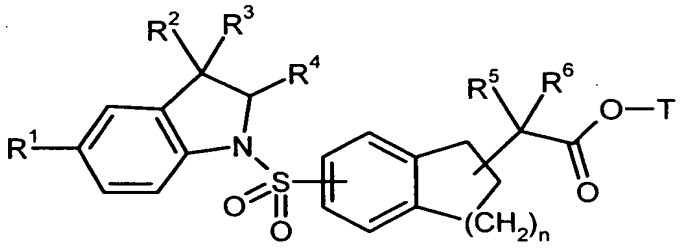


(VII),

in which R^5, R^6 and n are each as defined in Claim 1 and

T represents benzyl or $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkyl,

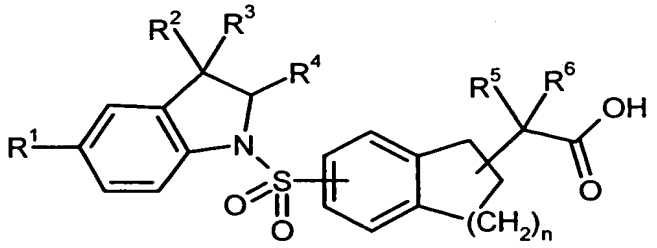
in an inert solvent in the presence of a base converted into compounds of the formula (VIII)



(VIII),

in which n, T, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are each as defined in Claim 1,

the compounds of the formula (VIII) are then with acids or bases or, if T represents benzyl, also hydrogenolytically converted into the corresponding carboxylic acids of the formula (IX)



(IX),

in which n, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5 and R^6 are each as defined in Claim 1,

these carboxylic acids (IX) are, if appropriate, modified further using known esterification methods to give compounds of the formula (I),

and the resulting compounds of the formula (IX) or (I) are, if appropriate, converted into their solvates, salts and/or solvates of the salts using the corresponding (i) solvents and/or (ii) bases or acids.

6. Compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in Claims 1 to 4 for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases.

7. Medicaments, comprising at least one compound of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in Claims 1 to 4 and inert non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, auxiliaries, solvents, vehicles, emulsifiers and/or dispersants.

8. Use of compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) and medicaments as defined in Claims 1 to 7 for the prophylaxis and treatment of diseases.

9. Use of compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in Claims 1 to 6 for preparing medicaments.

10. Use of compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in Claims 1 to 4 for preparing medicaments for the prophylaxis and treatment of stroke, arteriosclerosis, coronary heart diseases and dyslipidaemias, for the prophylaxis of myocardial infarction and for the treatment of restenosis after coronary angioplasty or stenting.

11. Method for the prophylaxis and treatment of diseases, characterized in that compounds of the formula (I) or (I-A) as defined in Claims 1 to 4 are allowed to act on living beings.